

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in **THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE**.

DURING MARCH, APRIL AND MAY, 14 Months.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, during the next three months, 14 Months will be given to each subscriber when two or more order together, either directly or through a postmaster or agent. Single subscribers, at \$1, will receive The Globe 12 months only.

PLEASE REMEMBER,
Every Club Receives The Globe 14 Months. A Single Subscriber Receives The Globe 12 Months.

EVERY PERSON
Who cannot form a club, ask a friend to order, and each will receive The Globe 14 months.

NO SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION
From a subscriber, postmaster or agent will receive the paper more than 12 months. To secure 14 months at least two copies of The Globe for a year must be ordered at one time.

TO SECURE A CLUB
Send for free sample copies. Distribute them all over your town. The Globe speaks for itself, and will secure a subscriber every time. The best and cheapest weekly in the United States. Compare it with the other weeklies. A single copy only \$1 per year; 6 copies 14 months for \$5.

FORM CLUBS.
A liberal cash commission is allowed any one who wishes to act as an agent. A confidential circular and sample copies will be sent free upon application. Samples are free to agents at any time. Push The Globe and double its circulation.

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CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

14 MONTHS.

TO EVERY CLUB OF FIVE,

AND
An Extra Copy Free.

FOR FOURTEEN MONTHS,

To the Sepder of a Club of 5.

The sender of a club of five subscribers will receive an extra copy free for fourteen months, and the papers of the club will be entered for fourteen months.

Form clubs, and the papers will be mailed to one address or to each single subscriber. When several copies are sent in one package there is less danger of loss in the mails than when sent singly.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent one year to England, Ireland or Scotland for \$2.04.

Address
THE WEEKLY GLOBE,
Boston, Mass.

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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1883.

OCEAN TO OCEAN;

Or, A VILLAIN'S TRAIL.

A STORY OF REAL FOUNDATION.

By M. QUAD, of the Michigan Press.

READ PAGE 7.

BACK NUMBERS SUPPLIED.

Many Stories Awaiting Publication.

ANOTHER NEW STORY MARCH 6.

Mr. Ernest A. Young, the author of the serials in which "Donald Dyke, the Detective," is the leading character, has written a new novel to appear March 6. It is a very exciting story than any yet published in THE GLOBE. No dollar weekly newspaper in the world furnishes to its readers so many and so excellent attractions as THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Now is the time to form clubs.

IMPORTANT.

Please examine the date opposite your name on your paper. The date will tell you when your subscription expires. Of course you will renew. In renewing, please ask five of your friends to subscribe, and secure your own copy free; or induce as many as you can to subscribe.

NEW TERMS TO CLUBS.

By reading the first column of this page new and very liberal terms to clubs may be found. Every club of five or more, and the club-rates, will receive THE GLOBE 14 months. When a club of five or more cannot be formed, any person can send another subscription with his own, and both will receive THE GLOBE 14 months.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass." Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town county and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies left in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered. All exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 6220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 20 cts. per line. About 8 words average a line. Editorial Notices 10 cts. per nonpareil line. Discounts 5 per cent. on \$100; 10 on \$200.

The old dispute over the right of colored children to attend the same schools as white ones is settled by a late decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that there shall be no discrimination between children attending schools. The decision is equally applicable to the South, but it is a matter of regret that not a few of them have arisen in the North. After this legal decision it is to be hoped that there will be no more of them.

Spain has recently been getting considerable credit for officially making freedom of 40,000 Cuban slaves. This number was really made free with the others in 1870, only their owners forgot to make official returns of them in the census taken that year. Freedom, however, has not done much for the free colored man in Cuba, if the current report be true, that he is as impartially beaten, cuffed about, abused and generally looked down upon as any slave ever was.

The accounts of the destitution and suffering caused by the floods in the West have made a deep impression upon this community. By their accustomed promptness several of our leading citizens have organized to raise money for the relief of those who have been stricken and beggared by a calamity which they could not foresee or prevent. The subscriptions are coming hourly from generous and public-spirited citizens, and the appeal is one which all should heed who can possibly afford to contribute.

The new river and harbor bill, which appropriates \$7,937,000, contains additional sums ranging from \$1000 to \$3000 for small harbors and creeks, which were well cared for by the \$19,000,000 appropriation of last fall, as shown by Secretary Lincoln's investigation. There is not much doubt that President Arthur will veto the bill. He has stated that he is not opposed to necessary improvements, but it is well known that he is adverse to this kind of jobbery in the interest of ambitious and grasping congressmen.

The very curious question is soon to be decided by Albany legislators whether it is more demoralizing for an Onondaga Indian to witness a scap dance in a saloon, or a white dog or the "Black Crook." Those Onondagas who consider themselves Christians believe in the "Black Crook" spectacular piece, but desire to be separated from the rest of the tribe that persists in the scap dance and the burning of the white dog. It is not hard to guess how this problem will be solved if a hard-headed committee is appointed to investigate the subject.

The San Francisco Wasp, without superfluous buzzing, inserts its sting into the most prominent part of the G. O. P. in the following style: "If one were still looking about for the causes of the Republican defeat last year one could find some twenty millions of them in the sum appropriated by the river and harbor bill. The Republicans in Washington appear to be dissatisfied with this measure number, and are about to supply some seventy millions of reasons why the party should be exterminated at the next presidential election. Seventy millions is the sum which Mr. Page explains will be asked for in the river and harbor bill this year. One hundred and forty-six members of the House, mostly Republicans, will permanently retire from public life at the end of the present session. It is clear that they mean to retire on a competency. Seventy million dollars is so nearly a half-million apiece that the deficiency is unimportant and may be applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors."

The talk of forming a territorial government for Alaska continues, and Major Morris, collector of customs at Sitka, is now on his way to Washington to aid the project, if possible. This section of the country, which originally cost the government \$7,000,000, now contains 1700 whites, 30,000 Indians and 3000 Eskimoes. Alaska may be as rich in mineral wealth as it is reported to be, but it is hard to induce immigration of very great proportions by such propositions. In view of the fact that the placer diggings can only be worked in the summer, and also because miners have met with too many disastrous failures elsewhere when the outlook was more promising than it is in

this new country. There are other inducements which may lead to settlements sooner or later, such as coal deposits, immense lumber districts and fine fisheries. If the government can devise some plan by which Alaska can be made to yield the United States a handsome revenue, instead of as now being unprofitable, it would certainly be a good thing.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Henry George contributes a thoughtful article to the March number of the North American Review on "money in elections."

The use of money in elections, Mr. George claims, tends to destroy our institutions by poisoning the source of the stream from which they draw their nourishment and sustenance. The tremendous levies made on capitalists and government employees are, he argues, rather a result than a cause of political corruption. The election being the initial point in our political system, so long as it is to be gained by the use of money, and so long as it cannot be gained without it, no subsequent precautions will prevent corruption. This is rather an extreme view to take of the question, but it is, to certain extent, corroborated by contemporary history.

And Mr. George proceeds to show that he can prove the truth of his position, by pointing out first that it has come to pass in certain portions of the United States that only rich men can be elected to office. He cites the election contest between W. W. Astor and Roswell P. Flower in New York, two years ago in which over \$110,000 was expended in one district. Mr. Astor, he asserts, spent \$90,000, and was beaten. Mr. Flower spent twenty-five thousand and won. It is not true that either of these men would or that the man who won did make up his expenses out of his salary and a corruption fund, but what Mr. George censures particularly here is the debasing example set the voters. Over \$110,000 found its way into the hands of the people of the particular New York district under consideration; the people did not earn that amount of money fairly; it was paid to them for their votes, and every vote sold produced a bad and dangerous element in the citizenship of the State and nation. And were the men punished who sold their votes, the source of political corruption? Yes. One of them went to Congress and the other was made minister to Italy. Thus the national government publicly recognized the use of money in elections.

Mr. George discovers a graver danger than is outlined by this simple example, in the fact that this wholesale corruption of the suffrage is not by any means confined to the large cities, but has spread right over the rural districts. "Sparingly settled Nevada," he says, "is notoriously a rotten borough, and Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and other New States are little better. His remedy is to have the government print all ballots; to have on a separate slip the names of all recognized candidates for a particular office, and let the voters scratch out the names of those they desire to elect. He would have the public buildings thrown open to the citizens for political meetings; he would abolish torchlight processions and other parades, and thus give no excuse for the spending of money. Having done away with "legitimate expenses" Mr. George feels sure that he could devise rules and laws which would crush out illegitimate expenses and thus sweep the dirt of political corruption which threatens to swamp the republic.

A FEW IDEAS ON "BOSTON."

There have always been good people in our midst who have felt certain that Boston had reached its limit as to growth, progress and influence. This statement was true fifty or 100 years ago, and is true today.

But Boston has continued to thrive and grow, and has carried along its croakers and bears in spite of themselves.

It is no longer ago than 1850 that the population of Boston was 136,881. In 1880 it was 177,840. Ten years later it was 250,526. The last census, that of 1880, put the record at 302,839. Today good judges estimate that we have 425,000 people in Boston.

At the rate of progress shown in the lifetime of one generation, from 1850 to 1880, there are children in our public schools today who will live to see the population of Boston a round million.

Take another view of the case. In 1850 the real estate of Boston was assessed at \$105,092,400, and the personal property at \$74,067,100. "Naturally" the real estate of Boston was taxed on a valuation of \$407,705,100, and the personal property on a basis of \$204,785,000; and Nahant was much bigger last year than it was in 1850.

Consider the inroads which business has made into streets which were entirely given up to rest, and the sacred precincts of Beacon street have been invaded.

It will not be many years before Boston proper will be wholly devoted to stores and warehouses, something after the London plan. The first building was where the Art Museum now stands. People thought then it was "way out on the Back Bay"—an awful distance. Today "it is 'way in town'" so to speak.

The Bostonian of today who twenty years hence will look upon what is now the bare territory of the Back Bay will be surprised. The whole area to Brookline will be covered with residences, and Corey Hill will be "as near" as Beacon Hill seems to us now.

Twenty-five years hence, Brighton, Jamaica Plain and Dorchester will be peopled with a "thickness" such as few men today can imagine.

We ask the Bostonian of today to think of these things and not be at all discouraged as to our future.

Boston is really the city of all cities in the world in which to live.

When a man lands in New York the slag and rush of that great city seem to say, "Here we have every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." No man appears to care who his neighbor is, or to care a snap for him. One feels that it is a place to do a "rushing business," but no kind of a city to live in. And one gets the same impression in Chicago and many other cities.

But Boston, the chief of cities, is the place to do business and to live. Progressive, industrious merchants can make money as easily as they can in any city, and there is a solid, conservative, peaceful, homelike air about Boston which gives it an air of comfort and repose. Even visitors from other big cities admit that it is the place to live.

The poor boy can land in Boston from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont or any interior town in this State, and become a millionaire as quickly as he can anywhere in the world.

We have many advantages over other cities.

Boston has been laughed at for its baked beans. Let them laugh. We have the best baked beans in the world, and the people who laugh in other cities find "Boston Baked Beans" advertised in a dozen places right under their noses.

Our young ladies are charged with being "blue stockings," wearing eye-glasses, and being uniformly gaudy, bony and homely. That is an infamous slander. There is just enough of that class to make the thousands of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, plump and attractive young ladies look all the handsomer by comparison. The latter abound in every street in the city, and can be found among all classes.

The staid and sedate old Boston merchant is still with us. All honor and prosperity to him and his.

But we have also in these later days thousands of young, vigorous, pushing, intelligent young men who are business, counting rooms, law, work-shops, behind counters on the road—they are everywhere. Such of them as are ambitious and industrious are succeeding. They take THE GLOBE regularly, and are making the new Boston in a great degree. May success and prosperity attend them and their families.

Finally, reader, let no man despair in our presence of the future of Boston. Tell the dys-

peptic critic who is always finding fault with Boston to move out. His room is better than his company.

NO RELIEF FROM CONGRESS.

The protected manufacturers, after spending much time and money in Washington—all in the interest of the unprotected workman, of course—have got the Senate bill nearly in shape for passage. Almost every important amendment in the Senate to the changes made in committee of tariff reform, and with the exception of sugar, been in the direction of an increase of rates, and it is expected that the amendments to be proposed to the body of the bill will be in the same line. Clearly, the lessons of last year's elections were not well learned by somebody. The people have demanded a reduction of taxation in the shape of tariff reform, and the politicians in Washington, making a dupli-

cated play, are in a dupli-

cated play, are in a dupli-

LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL BUSI-

NESS.

An experienced lawyer's estimate of what those in his profession have done for the public, is worthy of notice. There are hundreds of persons who will have their little joke at the expense of attorneys, but even they acknowledge, with others, the usefulness and good influence exerted by them generally in every community. What these professional gentlemen have done for the civilization of this country is recently summarized by Charles B. Bonney, Esq., in his annual address to the Illinois State Bar Association.

Among other reforms he advocates, in substance, the taking away the selection of jurors from political boards, and making the courts responsible for the purity of the jury system, that parties bringing trivial and malicious suits without cause shall bear the sole expense; that no one shall be heard in a court of justice except upon the condition of submitting both to do and to receive substantial justice, without regard to any technicality or matter of form; no judgment to be set aside if the record shows that substantial justice has been done; and that the courts of justice be given a summary jurisdiction over proceedings relating to the public interest, to the improvement, or to the eminent domain, or the like, for the instant investigation and correction of fraud, oppression, mistake and excess of authority. Mr. Bonney also thinks that judicial arbitration between employers and the employed is demanded by all the just interests of labor and of capital, and may be regarded as equitable. Strikes and riots must be prevented, and working men and women must not be oppressed.

He appreciates the fact that the sources of controversy incident to a new country are gradually being exhausted, and, except in the great commercial centres, litigation is relatively decreasing. Lawyers should therefore apply their legal learning to judgments as to active business. Then all the great business interests of the people would come more and more under the guidance and protection of the legal profession. Business men would then retain the confidence which the courts were suggested by him that the knowledge taught in commercial colleges should be utilized by young lawyers to learn the methods of commerce, manufacture, transportation, finance and kindred subjects.

THE NEVADA SABBATH.

The miners of Nevada are not ostentatiously pious, and, in fact, it would not be grossly inaccurate to say that the people of the battle-born State have an established reputation for excessive ungodliness, acquired mainly by devoting the Sabbath to card games, horse-racing and poker. But Nevada is not the State to get left in the march of progress, and, learning that New York had procured a large stock of unique Sunday laws, and was having more fun than anybody in getting them enforced, Assemblyman Johnson of Nevada devised a bill "for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath."

Mr. Johnson is an exactly religious fanatic, but he believes in making some sort of distinction between Sunday and the rest of the week, and therefore he drew up a bill to compel people to refrain from transacting any business not absolutely necessary on Sunday. The bill, which was passed and sent to the Governor for his signature, declares that every person who keeps open on Sunday any store, business, office or other place of business for the purpose of conducting any business therein, or exposes for sale any provisions, dry goods, clothing, hardware, fruits, vegetables or other merchandise, shall be punishable by fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

But such a sweeping section as this would make life and Nevada a hell, and, as an aid to work, and reduce the constabulary to the condition of a going to church for amusement on Sunday afternoon and playing pedro for points with his wife in the evening for moral and mental improvement. With accurate knowledge of the necessities of the people, and of just how much Sabbath observance they would stand, Assemblyman Johnson added this section: "The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons who, on Sunday, keep open hotels, boarding-houses, barber shops, baths, saloons, cigar stores, restaurants, taverns, livery stables and drug stores for the legitimate business of each."

As the act applies only to counties where 2500 votes or over are polled, and as there is only one such county in the State, the Storey county, the Constabulary had been justified in regarding the Sunday law as a special infringement of his rights had the saving section been omitted.

STRIKING FOR LIBERTY.

The aim of the Woman's Liberty League is to secure, as soon as possible, the right of franchise for the women of the United States, and a member who sends a communication to the Post declares that "slavery and oppression are the only right and honest and burning up the property of people who have the bad luck to disagree with them. The brewers and saloon-keepers have aroused the revolutionary spirit in the unfair sex by opposing woman suffrage, and the outlook for the tyrant man is gloomy, and the future pregnant with calamities."

How can we believe the correspondent's story, a national convention of the ladies who yearn to wear trousers and run ward caucuses, the innate love of justice, which is a marked characteristic of the feminine nature, should forestall them. They resolved that they would forestall liberty, which they defined as the power to compel other people to adopt their views on social and political questions, and to bring the only correct view; and, as the liquor men are the most obstinate in holding ideas of liberty inconsistent with the right of women to dictate what men shall drink, the gentle creatures very reasonably resolved to abolish the saloons and saloon-keepers of the country.

The anonymous member of the first dynamite, torpedoes, nitro-glycerine, infernal machines, powder, anything and everything that will destroy the property and lives of their enemies. It was estimated that \$20 worth of gunpowder, judi-

ciously applied, would remove a saloon quicker than \$50 worth of temperance or suffrage literature circulated in the vicinity of the saloon, or the petty on canvas. And then the city fathers, for the removal of the nuisance."

There is something practical about a reform conducted in that style. When one argues with a man who is not open to conviction, and it becomes manifest that his mind will not admit a logical conclusion, but will cling to error in spite of reason, the only way to bring the argument to a definite and satisfactory end is to knock his brains out, and thereby abolish error and secure harmony. The great logicians of the world, the Napoleons, Washingtons, Grants and Bismarcks, have prevented much noisy, profitless wrangling by thus establishing the correctness of their propositions.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

The most notable feature of the political disturbance in France is the close resemblance of the symptoms of uneasiness among the people to those which preceded the tremendous upheaval of society known as the French revolution. Carlyle, in his history of that terrific protest of the oppressed, tells us that in the days before the clouds of blood and death and destruction gathered, and whose fearful light a world stood appalled, the condition of the French mind was one of preternatural suspicion. Rumors of the king's design to flee the country and seek the aid of Austria in subjugating unruly Paris found ready credence, and royalist conspiracies among the people, existing only in imagination, filled all minds with apprehension and terror. Nothing was too absurd for belief. The sight of a black cockade was enough to set St. Antoine off in hot haste to Versailles to head off an imaginary royalist outbreak, and when the courtiers about the poor, shivering king spent their time in having the bell, and then to go out in the better equipped themselves with daggers of an improved pattern.

In these premonitory symptoms of derangement of the public mind in France, history seems now to be repeating itself. When Pion-Pion's manifesto was issued, there came rumors of a vast conspiracy to overthrow the government, and the signal to attack the Republic and deliver France bound into the hands of despotism once more, and from day to day these rumors have grown and taken new shapes of terror. Even the "daggers of improved pattern" have reappeared. Rochefort gives pretended details of a conspiracy on foot among the followers of the Count de Chambord, and says the Legitimist conspirators have distributed 200,000 daggers among the secret organizations. As before, the weapons are of a peculiar pattern, presenting when sheathed the appearance of a nun's crucifix of large size.

The story that these daggers were made in sections by different manufacturers and secretly fitted by the conspirators appeals to the French people, and it will be well for France if the absurdity of equipping an army in these days with such puerile stage properties as poniards, when effective revolvers are easily obtainable and dynamite is cheap, does not seem to have occurred to these preternaturally suspicious patriots.

All these things are significant of widespread disquiet and abnormal apprehension among the people, and it will be well for France if the contents of this with the repetition of mere symptoms without prescribing the old heroic cure for the disease.

A CURIOUS CONTRAST.

If a number of citizens were asked, "Which costs this country the most money, or to put it more bluntly, lawyers, ministers or dogs?" some curious answers would undoubtedly be received. The warmest dispute would probably ensue over the cost of the clergy and that of attorneys, while the dogs would be ignored.

The statistics, however, are said to show these three interesting facts:

It costs \$40,000 per annum for the maintenance of 37,000 lawyers.

It costs \$70,000 to support 40,000 clergymen.

There are \$50,000,000 expended upon 17,000,000 dogs.

These are certainly suggestive figures. In the first place, it will be seen that dogs are financially of vital importance to the country, costing more than either lawyers or clergymen. The law is absorbed almost six times as much money as the divines. And still we often hear of starving lawyers. Many of them certainly are living upon the fat of the land, and these figures ought to encourage young men who have just hung out their shingles. A very limited number of clergymen receive salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Beecher gets \$25,000, and one other New York preacher, we think, \$20,000. The great majority of them, however, realize much less than \$2000.

Clergymen, it should be recollected, oftentimes are obliged to give away much of their salary, so that a certain percentage of what they cost the country is returned to the people. And yet there are persons who think that too much money is given to the churches! Lawyers have in their ranks those with tender hearts, notwithstanding their much-abused calling, who are very charitable, but many of them realize money enough in two or three years to dazzle struggling clergymen.

A number of attorneys have made from \$50,000 to \$125,000 a year, and many a young man has made from \$15,000 to \$30,000, while a greater number get from \$5000 to \$6000 per annum.

The above statistics, which suggest many other thoughts, probably explain one of the causes of the falling off in the number of young men who enter the ministry, show why so many others are so ready to leave lawyers and may account for the happy lives of dogs.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

An observant gentleman, who thinks that every poor young man ought to be thrifty and saving, says that the penniless condition of many men past their prime and of good habits, but unable to get work, ought to be a warning to others.

A little girl was walking on the street the other day, and saw a very old, ragged man, with a short coat, "O ma!" she cried, "there's a man with a tunnel under him!" (Exchange.)

Much written about the "cheap" supply of corn, wheat, etc., in the West, and the necessity of hearing of an increase in mechanics' wages, so that they can purchase these necessities of life without spending their last cent and too often running into debt.

A Georgia woman who has twenty-one children bore a born for them to come into the house, and she said that she could not remember having only twenty-one. In order to satisfy herself she turned them all out in the storm and let them in one at a time, she acting as teller, while a visitor kept the tally-sheet.

A Philadelphia clergyman, who had married a handsomely-situated couple, and given them a gorgeous certificate, was presented with the envelope they had handed him, and instead of the \$10 or \$20 he expected he found this note: "Reverend Sir—Allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the service you have rendered me this evening. And in times to come I hope that I will be able to compensate you in a like manner. I am a poor man, and have to work every day for my living, and that is the reason I cannot offer you more than my heartfelt gratitude. May God, in his infinite wisdom, keep you and bless you."

At Baku, Russia, a process has been successfully tried by which kerosene oil is solidified to a substance which can be caused to revert to its natural liquid state. Other oils are said to be treated in the same way. The kerosene is made into candles and the oil kings, Nobel Brothers, expect to undersell the candle dealers throughout the continent.

Near Metz a tame bear was walking in the woods and suddenly came upon an Alsatian hunter who pointed his gun to fire, when the bear stood on his hind legs and danced. The hunter thought it was the devil and fled.

The New York World significantly says: "Thirty years ago the workmen of New York were not only better clad and better fed but better housed than the workmen of London."

When an honest observer will say this of them today?

The Detroit Free Press relates this: A pretty young female went into the Senate lobby the other day and sent word for Senator Daves of Massachusetts. He came out and sat down very close

and confidentially to the pretty girl and she showed him a number of carpet samples of Massachusetts manufacture. When Daves went back he announced with great vigor the motion to increase the duty on carpets. And then the few hours' talk of a pretty woman with a few senators cost the rest of the women in the United States twenty or thirty per cent. more in the price of their carpets.

A Western speculator is coming money by hiring stores, filling them with a shovels stock, and then selling off the goods at a auction at a good profit, pretending that a telegram has informed him of the death of a rich relative abroad where he must go to take possession of the estate.

The Thirteenth Club of New York continue their social suppers and drink thirteen toasts. Whether they see thirteen doors and thirteen keyholes when they go home only thirteen men can tell, but they never will even if they attend thirteen times.

Trains on the Northern Pacific are supplied with a "crut box," to be used by the passengers in case the train should happen to get snowed in on its journey. The box contains bread, crackers, canned beef, fish and Boston baked beans.

Four other members of the next Congress are said to owe the government like Colonel Tom Ochiltree. The latter lays the blame for his \$13,000 indebtedness upon his subordinates, and wants to settle it by payment of \$500.

The moving bog in the vicinity of Castlereagh, in Ireland, is advancing rapidly toward that town. Several thousand acres of land are submerged. Mills are stopped, bridges are choked up, and traffic on the road from Ballinagare to Castlereagh is now suspended.

A lawyer said to a scamp who tried to make him believe in his innocence: "My boy, you must tell your counsel everything, freely and clearly. It is for him to tangle things up afterwards."

We have a call-bell in our private office," says an editor, "if it is used to call one of our boys with an article.

